HE IS FIGHTING FOR CUBA.

JOHN LYNN TELLS HOW THE SPAN-IARDS ARE VANQUISHED.

Privations and Bardships of the Patriots-Maron Made in the Spanish Ranks by the Rapid-Pire Guns-Spain's Soldiers Go Over the Fields Killing the Cuban Wounded.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 28 .- A letter was received here a few days ago from John Lynn, tho young man who left Jacksonville to join the insurgent band last year, and who has been in charge of the pneumatic gun of the insurgents for months. It said in part:

"Since coming here I have had a pretty hard time. Many a day I have thought of my Key West and Jacksonville friends, and wondered what they were all doing. We have had a hard campaign here this summer, and at times, ewing to the lack of ammunition and the want of food in some of the camps, have had a pretty hard time, I have been moved around from place to place, having been in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Santa Clara, and other provinces, and have fought in about every one of them. The fighting down here is not what it is cracked up to be, and if it were not that I am so interested in the freedom of Cuba I would not stay. It is hard work, I tell you, and then the privations and hardships that we endure are something awful compared with the easy life we lead in Florida, but when I look around and see the brave men suffering all the hardships simply for love of country, all battling for the freedom of Cuba, I feel as enthusiastic as they and out 'Cuba Libre' with the best of them

"We have a great many little skirmishes, sometimes using the dynamite guns and sometimes the smaller rapid-fire guns that I have. I have forty-five men under me, and we have one dynamite gun and three rapid-fires. One of the latter is named tiomez, because it is always to be relied on, while another one is called Weyler because it is always out of order when wanted, and is a lot of trouble.

"One of our flercest fights recently was in some hills near Sciba, in Havana province. We had a large hospital there, in which were a number of Cuban officers, and I was detailed there for awhile to guard them, as we were making some repairs to our battery, and also had information that the Spanish would attack us there in force. We had things all arranged for with the battery skilfully concealed behind come light bushes at the head of the path that led into the hills, while on each side of the defile troops were stationed with hand granades and rocks to pour into the Spanish columns. The hills were almost like a horseshoe where we were, the open part being a roadway about 500 feet wide at first, and then contract fing into a narrow road or path of not over 25

On each side the cliffs were very high and steep, making it impossible for the Spanish troops to scale it, so that they had no chance to attack us in the rear. Our spies led the Spanish columns on, and they came, early one morning, under command of Gen. Morino, I am told, about 1,500 strong. It was a grand sight to see them coming, marching along, and it made me nervous to think that at any moment we would be slaughtering them like cattle. They came on, with their cavalry in front, straggling along the road, not fearing any ambuscade but still keeping a pretty good lookout.

When they got up to within about 1,000 feet of us they partially slowed up and made up their columns, and then came on quickly and quietly, not a note being sounded, and they marched up quite cautiously. We waited until we could see the expressions on the men's faces, when I gave the order to fire. It seemed like a very hades broke loose. My shell from the dynamite gun exploded in the column, and the air was filled with dismembered fragments of human bodies, while the horrible shouts of the soldiers still ring in my cars. Our rapidfire guns opened at the same moment, and to add to the horror the men on each side of the ravine or road on the cliffs overhead threw down rocks and hand grenades. It was the wildest scene I ever saw in my life. The horses and men floundered together in one wild scramble The shouts of the officers and shricks of the wounded men and the neighing of the fright ened horses all produced a wild chaos of sounds that one can never forget.

Again we opened on them and gave them another volley. The Spaniards turned and scrambled for the outlet, the cavalry rushing through the infantry, tumbling down men by the score. It was such a elaughter that after the fourth shot from the dynamite gun I could not fire it again, as I felt like doing murder. The rapid-fire guns, under the Cubans in my command, kept up their deadiy work, and they moved down the fleeing men on all sides. It was a Spanish rout, and one of the most disastrous battles for them that far out into the hills, and if they had not met reinforcements their whole detachment of 1 500 men would have been killed or taken captive. Even when they met their reinforceents coming in they did not dare to attack us,

but retreated toward Havana. Our men gathered up the dead and buried the most of them, the number, I believe, being over 300. There were nearly 400 wounded, some of whom were released while the others were taken to the neighboring town by our humane com mander Castillo, who was then here and word was sent to the Spanish officials where they could find them. Our commanders have given orders to treat the Spanish wounded with a great deal of care, but our wounded are horri bly treated by the Spanish.

At the end of every engagement or battle the Spaniard, go over the field killing our wounded and mutilating them in terrible shape. We are now in better shape than we have ever been and several expeditions have landed recently The only thing I need especially is shells for my pneumatic gun, which are hard to get etimes we have to leave it behind on account of not having enough ammunition, but I was told yesterday that 200 rounds had arrived or the last ship and that the Jacksonville Junta had undertaken to see that ammuntiion for this gun was sent on every ship.

I haven't time to write more now, but I an in hopes that, if our present luck continues, we can say "Free Cuba" before the end of the year

WANTS POINTS ABOUT CUBA.

Bener Canalrias Here to Study Public Opinion for Biniself-Will Visit Cuba.

Senor José Canalejas y Mendez, proprieto of the Spanish newspaper, Et Heraldo de Madrid, and a leading Spanish politician, arrived in New York yesterday on board of the French steamer La Touraine. Much has been said about Schor Canalejas's purpose in visiting this country and the island of Cuba. Senor Canalejas himself declared yesterday that his intention was to ascertain the true state of public opinion with regard to Spain in this country and to study the real situation in Cuba. He says that he will interview nent Americans and Cubans in the

nent Americans and Cubans in the United States.

Senor Canalejas is not a believer in autonomy and thinks that Cuba still needs the protection of spain. The important Cubans in this city are not disposed to give much attention to Benor Canalejas's opinions. They generally fear that the Spanish politician will try to coax them to some compromise which they are resolved to avoid. Senor Estrada Palma has said:

"If any important Spaniard approaches me to propose some honorable settlement of the Cuban war on the basis of the absolute independence of the island, I have powers enough from my Government to receive him and should be personally delighted to do it. But for any other, purpose such interviews only waste time."

In Cuba it is not likely that Schor Canalejas ould derive more information than that of-fered to him without the Spanish lines. Gen, Gomez has declared also that after his experi-ence with Schor Morote. Madrid correspon-dent, he will not receive any Spanlards ex-cept those who approach him to recognize the independence of Cuba."

Mortality to Havasa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.-Dr. D. M. Burgess, Sanitary Inspector of the Marine Hospital Service at Havana, reports that in the week ended oct. 23 there were 471 deaths in that city, 119 of intestinal discases alone. Several of these cases, Dr. Burgess observes, took on chooraic armptoms, due to the unusually ban bygenic conditions prevailing in certain localities. CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees Schurman's Annual Report.

ITHACA, Oct. 30.-The Board of Trustees Cornell University met at 10 o'clock this morning. There were present President Schurman, Alonzo B. Cornell, Frank S. Washburn, John De Witt Warner, H. R. Ickelbeimer, and Walter C. Kerr of New York, George B. Turner of Auburn, Gen. Barnes and J. C. Hendrix of Brooklyn, C. S. Francis of Troy, President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Mr. C. S. Shepard of New Haven, W. B. Hoyt of Buffalo, S. D. Halliday, Mynderse Vancleef, R. H. Treman, Jared T. Newman, William H. Sage, Henry B. Lord, Deforest Van Vleet, and George R. Williams of Ithaca, Superintendent of Instruction Charles

R. Skinner, and Speaker O'Grady. The President presented his annual report. It shows that although there has been a continuous advance in entrance requirements since 1894, which demands one and in many cases two years of extra preparation on the part of nine-tenths of the students entering Cornell University, the university enrolled the larkest attendance in its history. There is now no department of Cornell University open to a student whose preparatory training is w no department of Cornell University open a student whose preparatory training is equivalent to that of a high school gradu. President Schurman has made an exhauste for board and lodgings. His report towa that of all the men in the university 41 cent. pay \$1.50 to \$2.50, and 24 per cent. re than \$2.50 for lodgings, and that for board per cent. pay \$3 or less; 40 per cent., from 01 to \$4, and about 10 per cent. more in \$4.

nan \$4.

The President's report also formulates a pro-The President's report also formulates a programme of the investigations to be conducted in the big hydraulic laboratory and canal now in Sourse of construction in the Fall Creek Gorge, which will have a reservoir covering an area of twenty-three acres and holding 33,000,000 gallons of water. There is also an outline of the new plan of instruction adopted by the faculty of the college of architecture, from which it appears that while they recognize that they are training American architects, certain advantageous features in the teaching of architectural design have been copied from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.

The scientific and technical departments of Cornell make a good showing in the President's report, but it is also worthy of notice that there has been a marked increase in the attendance in the academic department and the graduate department. Of the total number of undergraduates about 60 per cent, come from New York State and 40 per cent, from outside States and foreign countries. Of graduate students, on the other hand, only about 30 per cent, come from New York State, while 70 per cent, come from New York State, while 70 per cent, come from New York State, while 70 per cent, come from other States and foreign countries.

President Schurman also presented the

countries.

President Schurman also presented the hudget for next year, as made by the Committee on Appropriations, under which nearly \$600,000 is assigned to the different departments.

Prof. S. G. Williams, in pursuance of a purpose long cherished to retire at the age of 70, presented his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect at the close of the present academic refrect properties.

emic year. President Schurman, on behalf of a special President Schurman, on behalf of a special committee, presented a report concerning a stable memorial to the late Henry W. Sage, Cuirman of the board. The report, which was a lopted, provides for holding memorial exercises in honor of Mr. Sage, for painting his pirtrait to hang in the Sage College for Women, and for adding to Sage Chapel not only a memorial chapel for the reception of the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Sage, but transepts north and south to provide accommodations for the increasing attendance at the university.

The vacancies in the board caused by the death of Henry W. Sage and Col. George Bliss were not filled, but the Chairmanship of the board, also made vacant by the death of Mr. Sage, was filled by the election of former Governor Roswell P. Flower of Watertown.

ERIE R. R. MERIT RECORDS.

No More Suspension of Employees—The Had to Go and the Good to Stay.

The Eric Railroad has issued a circular an nouncing its abolition of suspension of employees and the substitution therefor of a system of discipline by record. The new system goes into effect to-morrow. The circular says in part: Discipline will be maintained by

in part: Discipline will be maintained by charges against employees' record or by dismissal from the service. While the past record of employees canno be entirely ignored, hereafter an individual account will be opened with each employee in a book kept specially for that purpose in the Superintendent's office.

Such acts as disloyalty, intemperance, dishonesty, gross carelessness, or serious offences of like nature will, as at present, be considered a sufficient cause for dismissal.

A charge will be made on the record book for every case of neglect of duty, violations of rules or regulations, accidents not meriting dismissal, improper conduct, &c. Instead of suspension (except for investigation), the employee will be allowed to continue at work. Employees found blameless under investigation will be paid for time lost, the same as at present.

No charges will be recorded against an employee without a thorough investigation and notice to the person affected. This record will be a private one, and employees will not be shown any record therein except their own. A transcript of an employee's record will be given him on application.

When the record against an employee becomes

im on application.

When the record against an employee become
uch as to demonstrate his unfitness for the ser

such as to demonstrate his unfitness for the service, he will be dismissed.

Special credit will be given on an employee's record and may also be bulletined, for notably excellent conduct, good judgment in emergencies lovalty. &c.

cies, loyalty, &c. Record bulletins are to be issued by the super-

Record bulletins are to be issued by the superintendent from time to time, as may be necessary in the interest of discipline, on bulletin boards provided for that purpose. These bulletins will contain facts and conclusions and only such comment as is applicable. Names will not be mentioned in the bulletins, the ch ef object being educational.

The circular concludes:
Cooperation on the part of employees in this matter will be of great assistance in producing good results, and to this end correct accounts of mishaps occurring on the road should be furnished by the parties interested. We shall thus secure a higher state of efficiency by judging each case on its merits, enable the employee to gain in self-respect, in loyalty, watchfulness, and zeal for the employer's I terest, and establish discipline, in which the element of force is not predominant; become acquainted with such cases as may be bulletined, and learn from them the lesson that is taught by the failure of others; avoid loss of time and earnings, oevelop a feeling of confidence and security, which will benefit and encourage the good men, while those who are habitually careless and indifferent will be dropped from the service.

MIRIAM OSBORN'S WILL STANDS. And So Fay Templeton Docu't Get the \$100, 000 Howell Osborn Willed to Her.

The action of Mary O. Mason and Leila O. Henriques to set aside the will of their sister, Miriam A. Osborn, and divide up her estate was dismissed by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court yesterday on the ground that the plaintiffs have unreasonably delayed the service of summons on three non-resident defendants. In the action it was set up that the will was the result of the undue influence of John W. Ster

result of the undue influence of John W. Sterling, whom Mrs. Osborn named as one of the executors and truste s. and who since her death has had the management of her estate, amounting to several millions of dol ars.

Mrs. Osborn died in 189., and her son, Howell Osborn, who would have received her estate if she had left no valid will, did not die until 1895. He left a will disposing of his estate, so that if her will wont by the board all her estate would go under his will, and Fay Templeton would have been secure in the bequest of \$100,000 he made her in his will.

Justice Russell says that it would not be fair to the estate to leave this action pending when the plaintiff could have proceeded long ago to get orders of publication on non-resident defendants. Besides, he says it seems from the avernments made that the plaintiff have no standing in court, as they would take nothing if the will were set aside.

MRS. CONSIDINE'S UNLUCKY 18.

She Lears Her Liquer Tax Certificate by Fail ing to Get One Additional Consent.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme C urt in Brooklyn, yesterday granted the application to revoke the liquor tax certificate issued to Mrs Considing, at Greene and Classon avenues. It was alleged that she had not obtained the con-sents of two-thirds of the property owners within 200 feet of the saloon. There are twenty-one dwellings within the 200-feet limit, and Mrs. Considine had the consent of only thirteen.

Levied on a Passenger Locomotive.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 30 .- Deputy United State Marshal Foster S. Black levied on a passenger lo omotive yesterday afternoon. It was the engine that hauls the passenger train to Ithaca engine that hauls the passenger train to I thace from Owego on a branch of the Delaware, Lack-awanna and Western road. The passengers were delayed a few moments only, as Agent W. H. Cory receipted for the levy. The levy was made on an execution issued on a judgment for \$4,000 in favor of Susan Probasco, to whom that amount was awarded in a recent suit against the railroad company. The engine is valued at \$16,000, and will have to be sold unless the judgment is satisfied.

Who Is Your Paverite Author ! If Balsac is not, he is likely to be on closer acquaint-ance. The debute Publishing Co. of Polladelphia are gesting out a mannihent new illustrated edition at a wonde fully low price. Send for specimen pages of typeweek and illustrations.—Lit.

cifices Leone It Will Not Lessen the Aw-HAVANA, Oct. 27 .- A report from Mataneau says that nineteen persons committed suicide yesterday in that city. Misery and starvation led them to this desperate step. The Matanzas Registro Civil or Statistical Bureau announces also the death by starvation on the same day of fifty-eight persons of all races and ages from six months to seventy years.

In the city of Cardenas, Matanzas province forty persons died on last Monday from the cause. A trustworthy correspondent writes to me from there: "You may see in this city women and children dying in the streets. After some days you become accustomed to the awful sight, just as people acquire the habit of living without apprehension among the dangers of an epidemic. Cardenas seems no onger a city, but a hell in which, among un endurable tortures and pangs, the most satanic revelry is going on. Misery has brought all vices with it. Emaciated women march by the side of the Spanish soldiers, asking a piece of bread. The most unspeakable scenes occur in the very streets. Hunger has stifled shame in this place. But the soldiers themselves are starving in their barracks, and even the officers, in spite of their money, suffer from the hardships of the situation. Money, no matter how plentiful, cannot buy what does not exist. A pound of meat is considered in Cardenas as

fortune by the wealthy and the poor alike. The same situation exists all over the island, The reports from Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba are exactly the same. In Pinar del Rio province hundreds die from starvation every day. I had previously reported the awful situation in Havana, where the population is nore crowded and the sufferings of the poor are beyond description.

These dreadful results of the war in Cuba are often compared here with those of the war n the republic of Paraguay in 1865, when the total male population disappeared by fire and sword. But in Cuba the extermination is far greater. The daily increase of the death rate by famine is something appalling. The week y returns of the statistical bureaus show tha the mortality augments by 40 per cent, every

It is announced that the first measure Gen Blanco will take after landing in Cuba will b to suppress the barbarous decrees of Weyler obliging the country people to herd in the o was. The pacificos will be turned loose again. They will have the right, it is said, to eturn to their buts and farms. But how will that measure remedy the awful evil! It must se remembered that Weyler's columns have laid waste the whole country. The huts and farms of the pacificos are utterly destroyed. Nothing was left by the Spanish soldiers in their path. Nothing but ruins is to be found now in the rural districts of Cuba.

Furthermore, the pacificos themselves will refuse to go. They have no confidence in the Spanish. They believe-and nobody will deny that they have reason-that as soon as they get into the country they will be butchered, as their fellow laborers were not long ago by the columns of Weyler. It is also said that the Cuban army is not willing to let the starving people scatter again all over the country. The Cuban soldiers themselves have escaped extermination from famine by keeping provisions in their stores in the mountains. If they now allow thousands of non-combatants to return to the country, they will have to divide their own food with them, to the advantage of the Spaniards residing in the towns.

Near Guane and Jicotea, Pinar del Rio prov ince, important engagements took place yesterday between the Spanish forces of Col. San Martin and the insurgents under Herrera and Piloto. At Inferno, in the same province, the insurgents captured a Spanish convoy with plenty of provisions and money. While famine stalks in the towns and exterminates the noncombatants, the war has assumed a feroclous character. Whenever Spanish and Cubans mee the struggle is flerce and relentless.

WORKS OF ART.

The Board of Appraisors Settles the Vexed Question in Two Cases.

The United States Board of General Ar praisers filed opinions yesterday overruling protests in two cases which involved the vexed question of what really constitutes a work of art. The cases relate respectively to a church altar imported for presentation to the Trinity Protestant Church of Binghamton, and to a Protestant Church of Binghamton, and to a consignment of marble, alabaster, and bronze busts, single figures and groups, including reproductions of well-known subjects, which had been returned as merchandise. In the opinions architectural and industrial art are distinguished from the art. The church altar was designed in this city and made at an establishment in France, which the invoice stated operates "a mechanical sawmill and lathes for cutting marble for purposes of art and commerce, including chimneys, tillings, funeral monuments, and altars." The altar, the opinion says, "is no more ornate in style or artistic in design or execution than the facades of many church edifices, public buildings, hotels, and even residences."

The consignment of statuary consisted of items variously valued at from 38 to 300 france, each accompanied by a so-called "artist's certificate," declaring that they were the work of a professional sculptor, which had been produced by him or made under his direction from his original conception, design, and clay model. The board's opinion states that the testimony of several distinguished professional sculptors, who had appeared before the board, was to the effect that "objects of similar size and design, if originals or irret casts or artistic copies or replicas thereof, made by or under the immediate direction and spervision of professional sculptors, would be valued in forcign markets at about ten times as much as the invoice price of these." consignment of marble, alabaster, and bre

FOUND IN THE PENITENTIARY. A Philadelphia Travelling Man Who Dis-

appeared from a Buffalo Hetel on Sunday. BUFFALO, Oct. 30 .- Charles M. Thatcher, the travelling man for a Philadelphia art house, disappeared from the Tifft House, in this city, on Sunday last, and, as he had noted in a despondent manner while at the hotel, it was

spondent manner while at the hotel, it was thought he had committed suicide. His absence was not noted by the hotel people until Tuesday, when a letter came to the hotel from a young woman in Melrose, Mass, asking about Thatcher's whereabouts. The hotel people sent word to the young woman, whose name they will not disclose, that Thatcher was missing. Then they notified the police.

No trace of Thatcher was found until yesterday, when Policeman Oberly recollected that on Tuesday night be arrested for drunkenness in Washington street a man who gave the name of Charles M. Thatcher, On Wednesday morring Thatcher pleaded guilty to drunkenness and was fined \$5. He said he had been robbed, and he was sent off to the penitentiary with a load of vagrants without a protest. He said he had no friends. He is in the peniteutiary now, but it is likely that steps will be taken to get him out.

ANOTHER LABOR TRUST. One Big Union Trying to Destroy a Small

& nion. Charges have been made by the Gilders' Union that the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators is trying to create a new labor trust. The Central Labor Union will be asked to act on the charges at its meeting to-day. The painters, who want to get the gilders' work, caused the discharge of a number of gilders at the new Belmonco building on Fifth avenue by threatening

monico building on Fifth avenue by threatening a strike.

The gilders have a small union, and their waxes are higher than those of the painters. Some time ago the Gilders' Union agreed to allow union painters to do gilding at buildings providing they did not cause the discharge of gilders to get the work. The gilders now say that the painters want all the gilding, and are trying to destroy the Gilders' Union altogether.

Torpedo Boat Winslow Very Fast.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct., 30.-The new torped oat Winslow, built at the Columbian Iron Works, of which Mr. William T. Malster is President, has surpassed the expectations of her builders. She made 25.3 knots on a builders' trial trip yesteriay attennoon without extra effort and steamed back to the iron works with a broom lashed to her signal mast. She is required to make only 24's knots, but for over one hour ran 25.3 knots, which is very close to 29 miles as hour.

POLICEMAN SMITH'S FUNERAL. CUBANS DRIVEN TO DEATH. The Murdered Officer Burled with Unusua

Demonstrations of Serrow. 19 STARVING PERSONS KILLED The funeral of Frederick B. Smith, the po-THEMSELVES ON LAST TUESDAY. leeman of the East Fifth street station squad the Beaths by Starvation Are Increasing 40 who was shot by Fritz Meyer, a burgler who was robbing the poor boxes in the Church of the Per Cent, a Week-If Blanco Turns the Pa-Most Holy Redeemer on Tuesday morning, took place yesterday. The services and procession were witnessed by a crowd that blocked the street for four hours. The police arrangements included a uniformed escort of 120 men under Inspector Cross. Of this escort four companies of twenty-four men each, under comnand of Capt. Herlihy and Sergeants Place, Diamond, and Shire, included all the men of the East Fifth street squad, Sergeant Patrick Cully of the Union Market station having been detailed in charge at the station house, with all posts patrolled by men from other precincts. There were also assigned to duty in connection with the funeral Capt, Westervelt, with two Sergeants and forty men at the church; Capts, O'Keeffe, Hogan, and Vreedenburgh, with similar commands in Third street, Sixth street, and

at Matt's Hall, 341 East Sixth street, respectively.

The body was taken privately to Matt's Hall at 10 o'clock in the morning. E. O. Middle-brook, Master of Still Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., conqueted a Masonie service, which was over in half an hour. Then the public was allowed to view the body. For two hours a solid line of people, moving quickly, entered at one door, passed around the collin, and out by another door. The body lay in a black cloth-covered casket with silver mountings. On the half-opened cover were the policeman's helmet and baton, the latter blood-stained. The body was in uniform. A large number of floral pieces surrounded the casket, among them a slield of roses, a "Gates Ajar" and a clock from Smith's fellow policemen, and a large shield in ivy and roses from the Ladies' East Side Aid Society.

The pall bearers, Policemen Conklin and Ryan, who were with Smith when he was killed; Shim, Cooney, Walsh, Schwartz, Baxter, and Kally, all in uniform, carried the coffin between the open ranks of the escort, which stood with butons presented until the body reached the harse. This mane uvre was repeated on entring and leaving the church. The corpse was bessed at the Church of the Most Holy Redener, in East Third street, On the march to the ferry the funeral procession, accompanied by a hand of twenty-five pieces, passed the East Fifth street station house, which was havily draped in mourning, with the inscription, "We nourn our loss" over the door. At the ferry the escort and band dispersed, and the body was taken to the Lutheran Cemetery. Matt's Hall, 341 East Sixth street, respec-

CATTLE SHIPPING CORNER. All the Steamship Space from New York for a Year Ahead Sold.

There is practically a corner in the ocean freight room for cattle on the transatlantic teamship lines from this port, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The entire space has been en gaged of the White Star line and the Atlantic Transport line for one year, beginning Jan. 1. and of the National line for two years from the same date by the representative of a syndicate said to be composed of English buyers of cattle. It is also reported that P. D. Armour of Chicago is interested. All the space for 1898 on the Wilsons & Furness Leyland line has been contracted for by others, and so has the space of the Bristol line, leaving no space on regular lines available for local shippers of

space of the Bristol line, leaving no space of cattle.

The existence of the corner was confirmed yesierday by William Lunham of the freight brokerage firm of Lunham & Moore of the Produce Exchange.

"Our firm has had the space for years back," said Mr. Lunham.

"This syndicate, in which I imagine P. D. A-mour is interested, simply came into the myket and overbid us, paying 42s., 6d., B litish sterling, ner head for the space, as a minst 37s. 6d., which has been the average price in late years. I suppose if we had chosen to bid the price up they would have paid as high as 50s. It is my idea that the corner is being engineered by interests who believe they foresee an era of short crops ahead, big crops here, with lots of corn to feed to the cattle here, making cattle here eneap which can be sold dear abroad."

dear abroad.

The rate paid by the buyers of cattle freight room includes space, fittings, and water, but the shipper has to pay extra for fodder, bedding, and help. From this port alone the average weekly shipments of cattle amount to 1,300 head. As a result of the situation it is reported that the local shippers of cattle may do all their business by way of other ports. They will go where they can get the lowest rate. It is also reported that a new regular line may be established between this city and Liverpool for cattle and beef.

BEARS IN BUCKSPORT, ME. The Old Town Having a Lively Time in Chas ing the Critters.

BUCKSPORT, Me., Oct. 30 .- Not since the three lays, "reign of terror" some years ago when "Old Charlie," the big elephant, escaped from a circus and took possession of the town, has old Bucksport been so stirred up as during the past few days, and all on account of an invasion of bears. Bears are roaming around within the limits of the First school district. One has been shot within half a mile of the Post Office, off the Main street. Others have been seen even nearer.

The bear era began with the appearance of a hig specimen in the highway at Davis's corner on Monday afternoon. James Stubbs, who drives the Castine stage, saw a big black bear asleep on a ledge. He thought it was a dog and whistled to it. The dog arose to the length of about nine feet of glossy fur, tried his claws or a birch tree, and slid down the ledge into the woods.

Half a dozen hunters reported bears in plenty. Elmer Barnard, a local crack shot, pumped bullets into one on the Orland road until he keeled over. Still another hunter despatched a fat halfover, Still another hunter despatched a fat halfgrown bear at the trysting place of Bucksport's
youth, known as Twilight Point. Bears were
seen in Lecche's woods and on Miles's land, on
the outskirts of the town. Then things ceased
to be a joke and Bucksport folks got scarsel.

On Tuesday last there was a general turnou
of the sportsmen, and Davis 's Corner resembled a
muster field. The G. A. R. veterans turned out
with army muskets, and even one old flintlock
came to the front. Prominent among the hunters was Jeremiah Mink, who had ten pounds of
powder and sevenly-nine bullets in reserve. The
Rev. Benjamin Fogg, in spite of his 85 years,
leit the sporting blood in his veins, took down
an old musket, strapped on his powder horn
and joined the forces at the cross roads. At a
late hour yesterday the forces were still on the
hunt.

ACTOR COOK ACQUITTED.

His Wife, Whom He Was Accused of Stabbing Has Gone to Europe.

Augustus Cook, the actor, who was arrested on Sept. 17 on the charge of having stabbed his wife, was discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the Hariem Court yesterday. The alleged stabbing took place at the apartments occupied by the Cooks at 10 West 102d street. Afterward Mrs. Cook was taken to the home of her father, a wealthy builder named Hall, and Cook was locked up for four days under representations that his wife's injuries were dangerous. It was then reported that she was out of danger, but still unable to appear in court. Upon this report Cook was released on \$500 bail.

bail.

He has since appeared eight times in court to demand a hearing. Each time the hearing was postponed on the report that Mrs. Cook was still unable to appear. It was shown yesterday that she had been travelling in Europe for some time and Magistrate Cornell promptly dismissed the complaint against Cook.

Mrs. Cook has brought suit for divorce against her husband.

BURIED BY CAVE-INS.

Italians Killed in Wilkesbarre and Negroes Billed in Augusta, Ga.

WILKESHARRE, Pa., Oct. 30,-Andrew Gaub a Hungarian, and Tony Chroma, an Italian, were smothered to death in a trench this morning while excavating for a sewer. The men were down twelve feet from the surface when several tons of shaly rock, for which no cribbing had been thought necessary, came down upon them. It took an hour to dig the men out.

AUGUSTA, Gs., Oct. 30.—At 10 o'clock this morning, while five negroes were at work on a big ditch dug for the laying of water pipes, the banks caved in. The five were buried, and the spectators supposed that they had been killed. Their fellow workmen hastilf dug them out. Three of the men were dead and the other two were crushed. The wounded men are in the hospital and are unconscious. smothered to death in a trench this morning

Mills H. Laudon's Body Found.

The body of Mills H. Landon, a member of the collection agency of Lewis & Landon of Nassau street, this city, was found in the bay on Friday night late and removed to Silvie's Morgue in Port Richmond, S. I. Mr. Lindon, who lived at 94 Decatur street, Brooklyn, leaves a widow, He disappeared from his home on Oct. 21 and nothing had been seen of him until his body was recovered. It is not known whether he com-mitted suicide or was accidentally drowned.

NINE MEN DEAD IN A MINE.

SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE IN A SLOPE AT SCRANTON, PA.

Cut Off by Fire, They Are Unable to Escape Nincteen Men Got Out Safely-A Cave-In After the Fire Is Extinguished Prevents a

Search for the Bodles of the Victims SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 30.-Nine men, part of the night shift of twenty-eight who were at work in bonstorch alope of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company in the northern part of this city, were suffocated to-day by a fire in the main gangway. Those who lost their lives Thomas Hill, foreman; Thomas Mc-Donnell, company hand; John Yankowski, laborer; John Moran, track layer; John J. Farrell, pump runner; John Walsh, Thomas Flannery of Keiser avenue, and two Poles, names unknown. The fire started about 1 o'clock this morning

in the shanty on the slope where the vein branches off, and soon had set the timbers and the walls of coal ablaze. A column of smoke swept on down the slope 1,500 feet to the big Clark vein, Pump Runner Edward Simpson smelled it, and calling the fire boss, McCarthy, started out to investigate. They were forced back into the slope by the dense smoke, but up the incline they woulld see the light of the blaze. McCarthy pulled the signal wire, and through the speaking tube told the men in the engine se that a fire was on in the slope. Then, while outside assistance was being summoned, he and Sipmson hastened to alarm the men off in the far workings.

Nineteen of these were reached and hurried out through the shaft about 1,000 feet away. but the men in the distant part of the diamond vein could not be reached because it was impossible to go through the overpowering smoke to them. Chief Hickey and some of the city Fire Department were early on hand. The Chief led a force of nine firemen down the slope, with a line of hose to extinguish the flames.

Chief led a force of nine firemen down the slope, with a line of hose to extinguish the flames. They had gone a short distance when the suffocating smoke forced a retreat. Foreman G ridon of the Excelsiors, one of the city Councilinen, was overcome and fell behind. He was missed when the party reached the slope's mouth, and a party of volunteers hurried in to rescue him. He was carried out unconscious, and some time clapsed before he revived.

The flames had become so fierce by 4 o'clock that they beiched out of the mine's mouth a distance of 300 feet, setting the trestile leading to the breaker on fire. There was a great crowd about the mine. By 10 o'clock the fire had almost burned itself out. A great volume of water finally quenched it, and the firemen descended into the mine. They found that nine of the men had been suffocated.

The men who escaped alive from the mine fire are Thomas Fadden and two Polanders, Joe Myoski and Pete Saviitch. In the rush to save themselves from the suffocating smoke that boured into the diamond vein they got separated from their fellows and for a time they were at a loss what to oc. Then it occurred to Fadden that there was a cross heading that led into another lift of the workings from the gangway of the diamond, and getting his bearings along the timbers he soon reached this. The Polanders kept close with him, and they were soon in the crossing. It was the work of only a farminutes to tear away a part of the barricade that was in the way, and they soon emerged into the diamond where his earness and setting to a piace they considered safe, awaited events. Here they were found by a party of rescuers headed by Inside Foreman Birbeck, Superintendents Ziegler and Ross, and other men who had volunteered to go into the slope when the fire had been sudded. The men were removed by way of the air shaft and the several bundred waiting persons there sent up a shout of joy.

of joy.

An extensive cave occurred in the slope just as a party of rescuers were ready to enter an bring out ti e dead bodies. This has completel blocked the way, and it is said by officials the afternoon that it will be several days befor the bodies can be secured.

A UNIQUE FOURTH OF JULY. It Had Violent Consequences on the Fifth for the Constitution's Jack Tare.

New Benford, Oct. 30 .- The recent celebra tion in Boston over the old frigate Constitution has recalled to the mind of Charles P. Gifford of Chicago, an old New Bedford whaler, who is visiting this city, one of the wildes celebration of the Fourth of July he ever witnessed. It oc curred in the harbor of Callao, Peru.

"It was my first and only voyage," said Mr. Gifford, "and many of the events of that cruise when I was cabin boy on the whaling ship Chili Capt, Dwight B. Delano, will never be forgotten. She had been on a nine months' cruise or the off-shore grounds, and had anchored in Callao harbor during the night of July 4 and warships of other nations at anchor and after preparing for a run ashore, where we intended to secure fresh provi sions, I was allowed to land in the boat. As we approached the landing I noticed that it was approached the landing I noticed that it was packed with man-o-war's men, and when we got ashore one of the biggest free fights that I ever-witnessed was started. The sallors were from the Constitution, and had had shore liberty since the morning previous. Reaching the wharf they got into a fight among themselves and the Pe-

the morning previous. Reaching the wharf they got into a light among themselves, and the Peruvian guard stationed on the landing to prevent smug ling evidently had something to say to the pugnacious sailors, for they were pounced upon and pitched overboard into the bay.

"The Peruvian soldiers at the fort near by witnessed this treatment, and thereupon thirty soldiers and a number of officers cam down to the wharf to int riere. But they hadn't a ghost of a show, for the sailors outnumbered them three to one, and before the Peruvians knew what was going on the drunken man-o-war's men had dumped every mother's son of them into the bay, mu kets and all.

"There was such a hubbub created about this time that the officers of the Constitution had their attention directed to the state of things. Crews from that ship were sent to the landing, and the sailors were dumped into the cutters and taken back on board to sober off. Not a sailor was ducked, and they handled the soldiers as easily as if they had been children."

CORPORAL VICKERS'S PLIGHT. Justice Gaynor Refuses to Interfere with Military Hearing.

Application was made to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterda , by Corporal Charles W. Vickers of Company A Thi teenth Regiment, for a mandamus to compel Col. William L. Watson to grant him an honorable discharge. Vickers said he had been member of the organization since Dec. 21, 1891, and had performed 85 per cent, of du y in his company. It transpired that he asked for his discharge on Oct. 11, and that on Oct. 26 charges were preferred against him. He is charged with having visited Creedmoor in August last and qualifyin as a marksman under the name of Private W. J. Thompson of Company A. Thompson had been a member of the regiment for five years, but had never been able to qualify as a marksman.

"These charges are now pending, are they

able to qualify as a marksman.

"These charges are now pending, are they not!" asked Justice Gaynor,

"They are," responded Major Grout, the Judge Advocate on Gen. McLeer's staff.

"Then I cannot grant the mandamus," said Justice Gaynor, "The military authorities have got to pass on the case. I deny the motion, with leave to renew it after the hearing of the charges." the charges.

BROOKLYN'S UNADJUSTED DEBT. Four and a Half Millions That Will Have to Be Provided For Somehow.

The expert accountants appointed by Comp troller Fitch to examine the accounts and records of Brooklyn report that the books in the office of the Comptroller of that city carry a balance to debit of suspense account of \$4,456,-128.59. This balance was created by carrying

128.59. This balance was created by carrying certain items o the suspense account on Dec. 31, 1895, pending a proper adjustment of the accounts.

The experts state that it is evident that some attempt has been made to wipe out these amounts by including certain proportions in the tax levics of various years, but of late nothing has been cone toward straightening the matter out, and some disposition will have to be made of the balance. How much of the \$4.456, 128.59 will have to be provided for in future tax levies will be a question for the serious consideration of the municipal authorities.

Fersey Trolley Company Will Fight the "Ves-The Consolidated Traction Company has de-

cided to ignore the act passed by the last Legislature requiring vesti ules on all the company's cars. The law goes into effect to morrow. cars. The law goes into effect to morrow. Chief of Police Mu phy of Jersey City has been instructed by the Police Commissioners to enforce it, but he cannot take any action un if he is advised by Corporation Counsei Blair as to how the law should be enforced. The penalty is 550 for each car operated without a vestibule, but the Chief is in doubt as to who should be arrested for violating the law. After the Chief is advised by the Corporation Counsel, and an arrest is made, the case will be certioraried to the Supreme Court to have the constitutionality of the law tested.

DR. BERRY COMING TO AMERICA. Republican Benefits The Head of the English Congregational Unio to Advectic Arbitration.

The Chairman of the Congregational Union of England, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry, pastor of Queen Street Church, Wolverhampto due to arrive here on next Wednesday. He i coming over to try to influence the States Senate to confirm the arbitration treaty. A Wolverhampton newspaper, in announcing Dr. Berry's mission, says that having been in vited to not as Senate chaplain for a morning or two he intends to take the opportunity to deliver an address from the National Free Church Council of England in behalf of the treaty. As this course is not quite feasible, a mass meeting is to be arranged in Washington during the opening week of Congress. In addition the distinguished Nonconformist is to preach in a prominent Washington pulpit on the morn-ing before Congress opens, when he is expected to have something to say about the beauties of archivation.

to have something to say about the beauties of arbitration.

A second important errand of the Rev. Dr. Berry is to advocate church union. Mass meetings are to be held in Brooklyn, Chicago, and Boston, to be addressed by the great Chairman of the English Congregational Union, and to be attended by chergy and church workers. The Rev. 1r. fierry is to preach the Beecher memorial sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 7, on the ocasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of Beecher in Brooklyn. On Nov. 14 he preaches in Montclair, N. J.; on Nov. 24 in Chicago, on Nov. 28 in Boston, and on Dec. 5 in Washington.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The resignation of Capt. B. S. Barnard of Company D. Twelfth Regiment, has been forwarded to general headquarters, a State board of survey having re headquarters, a blace board of the feet of the Captain from the responsibility for certain messing property. The resignation had been held by Col. Butt for several months awaiting an accounting for the loss of State property for which the Captain was responsible. An interesting contest for a new Captain will result, it is said.

Company A. Seventh Regiment, has elected First Sergeant John R. Cumming; a Second Lieutenant. Rifle shooting in the armory range will commence to morrow night.

Private Charles O. McCarthy of the Second Battery York in a bayonet contest, regular fencing rules to govern; arms, Springheld rifles and whatebone bayo-nets; no man barred, regular army, National Guard, or civilians, John Parry preferred."

Col. Greene, Seventy-first Regiment, has appointed Fattallon Quartermaster Amos H. Stephens Regi mental Quartermaster. Company B will hold an in formal cuarce at the armory on Nov. 13. A silver formal cance at the armory on Nov. 13. A silver loving cup has been presented to the officers of the Seventy-first by Col. S. Weich of the Sixty-fifth Regiment and officers, in remembrance of courtesies extended them by officers of the Seventy-first during the Grant memorial parade.

The veteran corps of Company B. Twenty-second Regiment, recently organized, has decided to celebrate with the active members the thirty-sixth anni versary of the organization of the company on Nov. 11. Company E will hold an informal dance next Wednesday, Company G has arranged to give a concert at the armory on Dec. 4, the music being furnished by the regimental band under Victor Hearbert, Fergeant J. F. Burke has been promoted Quarter-bert, Fergeant J. F. Burke has been promoted Quarter-master-Sergeant, W. B. Carter Sergeant, and S. Cooey, W. T. Marsh, J. G. Watson, and H. C. Dove Corporals, all in Company F. In Company I, Corporal Cairus has been promoted Sergeant, and Privates McCann, Ruble and Stuart Corporals, Sergeant J. B. Dudley of the same company has taken his honorable discharge.

The last returns for the Ninth Regiment show

| lows: | Sept. 30. M | rch 31. |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Field Staff and N. C. S | | 112 |
| Company A | | 74 |
| Company B | | De |
| Company C | | 54 |
| Company D | | 06 |
| Company E | | 47 |
| Company F | 64 | 85 |
| Company G | | 64 |
| Company H | | 62 |
| Company I | 48 | 51 |
| Company K | 59 | 03 |
| Hospital Corps | 10 | - 8 |
| | - | |
| | 015 | 655 |

In the First Naval Battalion, Ensign J. J. Boyd of the Second Division has been elected Lieutenant, jun the Second Division has been elected Lleutenant, Junlor grade. The summer boat work of the Third Division, First Naval Battalion, proved very valuable in
recruiting. The following men form this year's Executive Committee: Coxswains, C. A. Bill and George
F. Gilmere: Seamen, J. H. B. rch, E. H. Bedee, and F.
L. Townsend. Lieut Barnard, commanding the Third
Iliv sion, has been appointed Torpedo Instructor of
the First Battalion by Commander Duncan.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment now number 1.358, and the organization has in the treasury \$16.564.08. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Colonel, Capt. Thomas Dis ond; Lieutenant-Colonel, William B. Coughtry mond: Lieutenant-Colonel, William B. Coughtry; Adjutant, Edward Earle: Quartermaster, A. B. Timpson: Assistant Surgeon, Carence E. Beebe, M. D.: Inspectos sof Election for 1898, George D. Cook, W. C. B. Kemp, Waldo Sprague, George William Hart, and I. V. Allen: Captain first company, S. Merrit Hook; Captain second company, W. F. Birown: Lieutenant third company, N. H. Oakley; Lieutenant fourth company, N. W. Orvis: Captain fifth company, A. T. Wyckoff: Lieutenant sixth company, W. H. Hampton; Lieutenant seventh company, George A. Wylke: Captain eighth company, H. B. Dick; Captain ninth company, F. J. Luqueer, Jr.

A board of survey is to meet at the State Arsenal responsible to the United States Government. The ictail for the board is as follows: Col. Frederick Ph sterer, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. William H. Hubbell, Forty-seventh Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Wallace A. Downs, Seventy-first Regiment.

In Squadron A the first half of each troop on its re spective drill night will drill dismounted an 1 the sec ond half mounted. Lieut, Sayre will impart prelimi hary instruction in carbine practice to the officers of the squadron to-morrow night. Carbine shooting wi the squadron to-merrow night. Carbine shooting will commence in the armory range on Nov. 18. The drill night of Troop 3 has been changed from Friday to Wednesday evening.

A bowling tournament will commence among

teams of five from companies in the Twenty-third Regiment in the armory to-morrow night, when com-panies A. E. and F well occupy the alleys. Companies G. H. and B will bow next Thursday.

Lieut. F. B. Anderson, signal officer on the staff of Capt. Miller, commanding the Naval Brigade, has been appointed a member of the Navy Board on Coast Signalling.

The List of Referees. The following is a list of the referees appointed in

cases in the Supreme Court last week: Cases in the Supreme Corr has veca:

By Justice Pryor.
Cases.

Henderson va Munson Thomas C. Kenny.
Love vs. Huckel. A. H. Sanderson.
Matter of Gillet Charles N. Morgan.
Butler vs. Banks Arthur Sweezan.
Graves vs. McCarty Franklin Bartlett.
Distinges vs. McCarty Franklin Bartlett.
Equitable Life Assur. Soc. vs.
Edward Booke.

Edward Brown Abner C. Thomas. N. T. M. Mellies. Samuel B. Paul. John W. Wart. Con.
Barbig vs. Givelin
Matter of Friend
Matter of Gilbert Mfg. Co Kuchne vs. Cotleigh Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Vreden-burgh Rollins vs. Huckel Brandreth vs. Langau Ed L. Patterson. N. T. M. Melliss. Ports V. Ransom By Justice Truax. Ulimanu vs. Hewlett
Matter of Harlem Library
Matter of Gerety
Frost vs. (Cillus.
Schepherd vs. Granehut
Schnatz vs. Sakariasen Hamilton Odell,
James E. Durosa,
Isane Beil Brennan,
Roger Foster,
Richard M. Henry,
Daniel P. Ingra, am
Wilber McBr.de,
Saul Bernstein. George H. Hart. Association vs. 3006 Reliev vs. Lynch. Fisher vs. 11 nnett. Saymour vs. Hopkina Orloff vs. Wazer Higgins vs. Miller Matter of Palest. Lyons vs. Lyons

isorge H. Hart.
Thomas Alliaon.
Ernest Hall.
George A. Halsey.
George A. Halsey.
Fred H. Kellogg.
Dau't P. Ingraham.
J. Van Vechten Olcot
George A. Halsey.
George E. Morgan. Pietro vs. Pietro.... Wandell vs. Blonk By Justice Beekman. Matter of Grand Boulevard and Arthur Berry. Concourse By Justice Smyth. Matter of Adler Francis B.D.Delahunty Matter of Brook avenue James D. Fessenden.

By Justice Gildersleeve.

Holland Trust Co. vs. Moffet . . . Thomas Allison. By Justice Lawrence. Sheehy vs. Regan. Thomas F. Donnelly.

By Justice McLaughlin.

Petty S. & W. R. Co. vs. Phelan Thomas D. Husted.

Canadian Fruit in England. OTTAWA, Oct. 30 .- From the reports received

at the Department of Agriculture of the latest trial shipments of fruit in ocean cold storage trial shipments of fruit in ocean cold storage transportation it is learned that they arrived in Great Britain in a satisfactory condition. The report on the 786 boxes of fruit by the Hurona to London says that the fruit arrived in good condition, with the exception of the grapes, which although apparently in sound condition, dropped from the stems. The report further says that the pears were in very fine condition, peaches a little soft, tomatoes in fine condition, the only objection to the latter being that they were a little too large, medium sizes taking better in the English market.

to New York City.

Among the peculiar claims made in this peculiar campaign against the Democratic party is one in favor of the Republicans or their legislative record. Such a claim i even more ridiculous than the one to the effect that the Republican-Reform City Administration has been efficient and economical. The following is a list of the legislative benefits claimed, with the real facts in each case bracketed in under each preposterous statement of good to be placed to

the (redit of Albany Republican rule: It passed the New York charter in 1873. [This was part of the reform work that wiped out the Tweed ring, the credit of which can never be taken from the Democrats who did it. This simply calls attention to the fact that Reubilcan corruption in Albany made the ring robberies possible. The Republican Legislatures hat Tweed owned passed anything he wanted and paid for.

It secured the Constitutional amendments with reference to city government. [It had delayed for years these and other re-

forms which the people wanted by preventing the holding of a Constitutional Convention for fear the redistricting of the State would deprive the party of its supremacy through its majority n the country districts.]

It gave to the city of Brooklyn its now famous

[And tinkered with it every year until it look most all of its original features.] It gave the metropolis the Greater New York charter.

always shown against this end of the State in legislative representation.] It passed the bill reforming the New York

County Clerk's office. (Under which title companies and private comorations wax fat upon the fees which the pubic pays.

[And in so doing continued the discrimination

It passed the bill reforming the New York Register's office. [Under which measure the same benefits and amoluments are enjoyed by corporations and monopolies as in the County Clerk's office.]

It passed the bill reforming the New York Speriff's office. [A measure under which the liability of the Sheriff was transferred to the county and the xpenses to the taxpayers greatly increased.]

It passed the ballot reform bills. [Which resulted in a cumbersome and extravagant system of voting, the only good features of which were put in by the hardest kind of work by a Democratic Governor, David B. HIII.1

It exposed and fought corruption through the Fassett Committee. [A political investigation which produced five volumes and introduced one law, the latter be-

ing repealed at the very next session to the one that passed it.] It gave the Mayor of New York the unrestricted power of appointment. [Which a Republican reform Mayor used to appoint a Public Works Commissioner from Philadelphia, a Building Commissioner from

Philadelphia, a Police Commissioner from

Yonkers, a Dock Commissioner from Platte-

burg, a Fire Commissioner from San Francis-

co, a Supervisor of the City Record from Albany, and a Street Cleaning Commissioner from Newport.] It prevented the present administration from

exceeding the constitutional limit of indebted-This is the most unkindest cut of all. The Republican-Reform administration's extravagance is being daily rapped by the Democratio campaigners and speakers, but none of them

have given it so hard a hit as this,! MAYOR STRONG'S COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS

Have spent over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in investigations of the City Departments under the previous Democratic admi- istrations. It was a purely political inquiry, whose purpose was to justify, if possible, the campaign accusations and attacks on Tammany officials. The investigation was not without result. In the expenditure of two years of time, at the expense of a quarter of a million dollars. the reform Commissioners of Accounts uncov ered a deficiency amounting to \$2.10 in the accounts of a clerk in the Register's office.

Perhaps the fatigue and exhaustion following

the arduous work of those two years will explain and excuse the way in which the Commissioners of Accounts and the attachés of their office have performed their public duties since Jan. 1, 1897. A table has been prepared showing the details of the attendance of the Commissioners themselves. It covers 50 working days from January 29th to March 31st, both inclusive, during which, under the rules of the office, the working hours aggregated 314. Commissioner Terry's record for this period is that he did not attend at the office at all 27 out of the 50 days. In the remaining 23 days, the time that he spent at his official desk aggregated 50 hours and 20 minutes, or a ittle less than one-sixth of the working time. The record of Commissioner Dennis shows that he did not appear at the office at all 18 days out of the 50, but the time that he spent at his desk does not aggregate as much as that of his fellow Commissioner, being only 28 hours and 52 min-

utes. FAVORING THE WEALTHY TAXPAYER

Before the Republican-Reform combination bamboozled the people of New York into trusting them in 1894, they said that Tammany administrations had kept the tax rate down by raising the assessed valuation of real estate. During the six years in which Mayors Grant and Gilroy administered city affairs there was

an average advance of \$51,706,476 per annum in the assessed valuation of taxable real estate. Under the Republican-Reform administration, between 1894 and 1896, there was an advance causl to \$59,225,704 per annum. The "Reformers" accepted all the previous advances and went seven and a half millions

etter. But in one division of the assessed valuations he "Reformers" have been very chary of mak-

the "Reformers" have been very chary of making advances.

The Democratic administrations found the veloation of personal property at \$250.623,552 in 1889 and left it in 1894 at \$300.274,302—an advance of \$139.650.850 in six years.

The "Reform" administration could find only \$374,075,762 of personal estate on which to levy the taxes now being collected—a decrease of \$15,298.540 in two years.

The greater part of this amount represents the assessments of railroads, trust and insurance companies, miscellaneous corporations, resident and non-resident, shareholders of banks, and non-resident owners of personal property. It is not generally believed that the wealth thus represented in New York has decreased since 1894.

FALSE CLAIMS ABOUT THE DEATH RATE.

FALSE CLAIMS ABOUT THE DEATH RATE,
The "Reformers" claim that they have greatly
reduced the death rate by improving the sanitary condition of the city.

The Demogratic administration of Mayor
Grant found the death rate in 18-8 at 26,39 per
thousand; by 1943, the last year of Mayor Gifficy 8
administration, the death rate was request to
22.76 per thousand—a decrease of 3.72 co. 25-20
and, or 13.8 er cent.

Under a "Reform" administration the death
rate has been reduced from 22.76 per thousand
to 21.52—a decrease of 1.23 per thousand, or 5.4
per cent.

It may be claimed on behalf of the "Reform
ers" that, if they had as long a term of office
they might show as good a result as the Tammany administrations did before them.

As to the relation between the public health
and the condition of the streets. Dr. Shrady, the
editor of the Medical R. ord, had this to say as
the annual meeting of the New York State M. dical Association on October 12:

"The influence ion the public health of the
assumed greater cleanlines of the streets in
this city is problematical. If semething has
been gained by the claborate system of cleaning
which has been introduced, it has possibly been
more than counterbalanced by the whollesdia
destruction of the principal thoroughfores,
which for some reason not wholly disconnected
with the exigencies of politics, or more inscrutable cause, have remained in a scandalous condition through the present summer.

Here, at last, we have a form of misgoverument which, in the works of the Committee of
Seventy's platform of 1864, really endangers
the health of the popie.

Vote for Robert A. Van Wyck, regular Demo-